

NGO expectations from COP-16/CMP6

NGO believe that it is possible Cancun will result in a 'balanced package' that will have sufficient progress across each area, a clear work-plan in substantive areas, an overall pathway forward on KP and LCA (to COP-17/CMP7, Durban, and COP18/CMP8), and some modest clarity on legal form.

The necessary steps in Russia's national policy

- stop growth of greenhouse emission and by 2020, stabilize the national emission at a level not exceeding 65 % of the 1990 rate;
- undertake long-term liabilities to reduce greenhouse gas emission by at least 80 % by the year 2050. Submit a national plan for achievement of this goal to. as soon as possible;
- bring the emission reduction plans in coordination with the goals of renewable power generation and energy efficiency development and vice versa, and adopt national targets for each year.

NGO insist that nuclear power and large-scale hydropower cannot be regarded as an alternative to hydrocarbon power sources for resolving climate change issues including joint implementation projects in the framework of the "post-Kyoto" agreement.

*A dialog of official authorities that establish and implement climate policies and civic organizations is necessary. **Environmental NGO are ready to participate in such a dialog.***



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CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY POLICY

View of non-governmental organizations



Global climate change is getting faster. Adaptation of the most vulnerable countries and areas requires international efforts and common financial arrangements.



Burning fossil fuel aggravates the greenhouse effect. Stopping grows of greenhouse gas emission is a challenge for the international climate policy.



Renewable energy and energy efficiency will help save the climate. International agreement and national political decisions must endorse the development of a carbon-free solutions/renewable energy sector.



Saving the climate requires political decisions and efforts of everyone! The Cancun conference 2010 must adopt a "balanced package" and a work-plan on the key issues for the comprehensive international agreement.



*Towards the UN international conference
COP-16/CMP6, Cancun, Mexiko*

Global climate change and climate policy

In the last 150 years, the average temperature of the earth atmosphere rose by **0.8°C**. This was largely caused by technogenic emission of greenhouse gas due to fossil fuel (coal, oil, and gas) burning. Greenhouse gas retains heat in the atmosphere like greenhouse film retains heat. If this trend continues, by the middle of the 21st century the average annual temperature of the Earth may rise by 3–4 degrees Centigrade, which will cause immense cataclysms. A temperature rise of more than 2°C will cause irreversible consequences.



In Russia, the climate change will lead to infrastructure breakdowns in the North as permafrost will melt, more frequent natural disasters, worse conditions for agriculture, droughts, and migration of living organisms with dangerous consequences. **An assessment report of Russian Hydro-Meteorological Service entitled “On the consequences of climate change for the Russian Federation”** proves such expectations to be serious.



The globally acknowledged way to slow the climate change down is reducing greenhouse gas emission, primarily by switching to carbon-free renewable power sources and energy efficiency. Today the main global treaty on fighting the global

warming is the Kyoto Protocol. It obliges each country to cut emission by a certain amount compared to the rate of 1990. The Protocol expires in 2010.

A new agreement has been discussed internationally for more than three years already. At the international UN climate conference in Copenhagen in December 2010, the **Copenhagen Accord** was adopted. It states nations' proposals on national emission cut targets. In this document, Russia declared a goal of reducing emission by 15–25 % compared to the rate of 1990 by the year 2020. Compared to today, it means the emission will increase by more than 10–20 %.

Energy Policy

According to **Russia's Energy Strategy until 2030**, the share of electricity generated by renewable sources shall increase to 4.5 % by 2020.

A Federal Law entitled **“On Energy Saving and Raising Energy Efficiency”** has been enacted, according to which government-funded entities shall reduce power consumption by at least 3 % per year, the circulation of filament bulbs shall be restricted from 2011, and commodities shall be marked according to their power consumption class.



In December 2009, **Russia's Climate Doctrine** was adopted.

However, Russia still does not have effective algorithms for supporting “green” low-carbon power generation or an action plan to implement the Climate Doctrine. The national goals of greenhouse gas emission cuts are weak and do not match the goals in energy efficiency and renewable power sources. Joint Implementation Projects (JIP) that are carried out in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol do not help development of renewable power sources and energy efficiency. The JIP that have been launched promise just about 30 million tons CO₂ equivalent of emission reduction. The total potential of JIP in Russia is estimated at 240 million tons CO₂ equivalent.



What non-governmental organizations (NGO) do

Non-government organizations (NGO) contribute to public awareness of the climate change issue and endorsement of policies that are necessary to mitigate the consequences of these changes. Public observers work at international climate negotiations, commenting on politicians' acts and making them known to the public.

The Russian Social and Environmental Union has adopted a **Position and Action Plan for Climate Change and Energy Policy**. NGO insist that Russian must take a proactive position at international negotiations and improve its national policies on climate and energy. NGO contribute to regional low-carbon scenarios and implementation of practical energy efficiency measures and renewable power sources on a local scale.